

Question:

How might expected growth in US airport traffic affect the risk of fatal runway collisions?

Approximate Answer:

Overall, US runway collisions over the next two decades could cause 700-800 deaths and 200 serious injuries.

(Mid-range figure)

Given this projection:

Acting to reduce the risk of runway collisions is of real importance. But what should we do? How much should we pay?

Two Ways To Reduce Runway Collision Risk:

• Greater Use of Secondary Airports

(Under N²-model, such displacement of traffic systematically improves safety.)

New technology (and training)

Question:

How effective would particular technologies be in reducing the risk of runway collisions?

Specific Issue:

What is the marginal benefit when aircraft name tags with color displays are added to ground radar with collision alerts?

General Approach:

Arrange for a panel of controllers/pilots, advised by experts about the technologies, to evaluate a large set of recent US runway collisions and harrowing close calls.

Initial Inquiry:

Would ground radar plus collision- alert capability have prevented the event just described from becoming a collision?

Possible Answers:

- (i) Almost definitely
- (ii) Probably
- (iii) 50/50
- (iv) Probably Not
- (v) Almost Definitely Not

After some group discussion, each panelist provided his/her own assessment in a "secret ballot."

Interpretations:

Almost	Definitely:	100%

Probably: 75%

50/50: 50%

Probably Not: 25%

Almost Definitely Not: 0%

Then came a follow-up question:

If you answered the previous question with anything but "Almost Definitely," you see at least some chance that ground radar/collision alert would not in itself have prevented the accident.

If ground radar/collision alert were not successful, would the additional capability provided by aircraft name tags and color displays have prevented the accident?

Suppose:

P = Prob(Radar/Alert would prevent collision)

Q = Prob(Name Tags would prevent collision given that Radar/Alert did not)

Then, marginal effectiveness of Name Tags is:

(1-P)*Q

Example: P = 75%, Q = 75%

75% chance that radar/alert would prevent the collision

19% chance (.25*.75) that radar/alert would fail but name tags would save the day

6% chance that the collision would occur

Advantages of Approach:

Actual recent events, considered individually

• Controllers/pilots rule, assisted by technology experts

One expert, one vote

• Participants encouraged to express uncertainty rather than suppress it

Final Approximation:

In themselves, name tags would add about ten percentage points to the probability of preventing a runway emergency from resulting in a collision. $(60\% \longrightarrow 70\%)$